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COMMITTEE, RED CROSS DISCUSS ISRAELI PRISONERS

JN141734Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The committee formed by the PLO Executive Committee to discuss questions about Israeli prisoners and the bodies of dead Israelis today met with the representatives of the International Red Cross. The Palestinian committee is headed by Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces. The meeting was attended by brothers Fadli Surur and Staff Brig Gen Abu al-Walid, the director of the Central Operations Room of the joint forces.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT AFTER LIBYAN VISIT

JN141707Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, the Plo Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, this morning arrived in Beirut from Tripoli after attending the Libyan celebrations held on the eighth anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. forces from Libya. Yesterday Abu 'Ammar met with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary general of the General People's Congress. Yesterday evening Abu 'Ammar met in Tripoli with the members of the extraordinary conference of the Arab Federation of Transport Workers and spoke to them at length about current questions. The chairman of the Federation of Libyan Workers then presented Abu 'Ammar with two gifts from the Federation of Libyan Workers. Abu 'Ammar also inspected the JAMAHIRIYAH ARAB NEWS AGENCY.

'ARAFAT SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SULAYMAN FRANJIYAH

JN141714Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has sent a cable of condolence to former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah following the savage crime which claimed as victim his late son Tony and the members of his family. The cable reads as follows:

His Excellency former President Sulayman Franjiyah: In the name of the PLO Executive Committee, in the name of the Palestinian revolution and in my name, I offer you sincere condolences on the death of your son, Tony Franjiyah, and the members of his family. The great calamity, particularly the savage way in which the heinous crime was carried out, has shaken our hearts and caused us pain. I implore God to grant you patience and solace and to have mercy on the soul of the deceased.

VOP: PALESTINIAN DETAINEES IN JORDAN TORTURED

JN141647Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The Jordanian regime's intelligence organs continue their criminal acts of torturing our Palestinian strugglers and Jordanian patriots detained in prisons. Palestinian struggler 'Adnan al-Asmar from Al-Baq'ah camp has lost his sight as a result of brutal torture. Struggler Al-Asmar was arrested after saying, in an interview with a delegation of the youth social club in the camp, that the PLO has a right to represent the Palestinian people wherever they are. Many strugglers jailed in Jordanian prisons are being subjected to the most brutal terrorism and torture. These strugglers include Sami as-Sayyid, Salih Darwish, Rasmi al-Jabiri, Ziyad al-Jayyusi, Zuhayr Mahmud 'Uthman, 'Adil Shaddad, Mahmud an-Nuwayhi, Husayn Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi, Hasan Shaddad, Yusuf Mustafa al-Ghatari, Rasmi Muhammad, Ratib Muhammad Lafi, Taysir Ramadan, Bassam 'Ali and Hamadah al-Farahinah.

AL-ANBA': ETHIOPIA FOMENTING REVOLUTION IN DJIBOUTI

JN1410400Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 14 June--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' says today that the chieftains of the Afar tribe, one of the largest tribes in Djibouti, have mobilized their tribesmen in order to carry out an internal, popular revolution against the present regime in Djibouti. According to the paper, they are acting on the instructions of Ethiopian military authorities.

Quoting informed sources in Cairo, the paper says that Ethiopia, by fomenting revolution in Djibouti in the next few months, is attempting to convert the existing regime to a leftist orientation, through which Ethiopia will be able to impose its military domination on Djibouti, control Djibouti's strategic harbors on the Red Sea as well as navigation on its waterways and open a new military front against Somalia in order to perfect its control of its borders with Djibouti.

The paper says that the Government of Djibouti has sent urgent notes to the Arab capitals informing them of Ethiopia's blatant interference in its internal affairs and requesting their immediate assistance to halt this interference, which is threatening its security and stability.

OMAN

CABINET SHUFFLE OCCURS; NEW MINISTRIES FORMED

JN1420004Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Muscat, 14 June--A cabinet shuffle took place in the capital of Oman today, and three new ministries were created. Reporting this, the GULF NEWS AGENCY said that several royal decrees have been issued to this effect.

In accordance with these decrees, the Ministry of Public Works was changed to a general directorate, and several ministry under secretaries were appointed. Salim Nasir Al Bu Sa'id was appointed minister of communications for civil aviation, roads and roads and harbor affairs; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Harithi was appointed minister of electricity and water; and Public Works Minister Karim Ahmad al-Harani was appointed minister of post, telegraph and telephone.

'Abdallah 'Ali al-Qasdi was appointed under secretary for the Omani Ministry of Communications for Roads and Harbor Affairs. Sayf Salim al-'Amri was transferred from the post of director of planning affairs in the Development Council to the post of under secretary of the Electricity and Water Ministry.

In accordance with the new shuffle, the Omani Cabinet is now made up of 21 ministers and two advisers, in addition to the prime minister, Sultan Qabus.

SAUDI ARABIA

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD150044Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2035 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--This evening Umba Di Lutete, Zairian foreign minister, arrived in Jidda on a visit to the kingdom.

The Zairian minister was received by Salim Sunbul, director of protocol in the Foreign Ministry; a royal family protocol officer and the Zairian ambassador to the kingdom.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR WESTERN EUROPE

LD141044Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, left Riyadh on a private visit to some Western European countries, at 1115 today. Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will begin his official visit to the Federal German Republic on 21 June.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON ARAB, AFRICAN ISSUES

LD141345Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--President of the Republic of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure has described relations between the kingdom and Guinea as being a model for African and Arab countries. In a statement to SNA, he said that the relations since the time of the late King Faysal have continued to grow and develop in the era of King Khalid.

He stressed that Guinea appreciates the importance of cooperation between itself and the Arab countries, and especially the kingdom, in order to achieve common goals in progress and prosperity. He said that Guinea can offer the necessary raw materials and land for agriculture if the kingdom provides the necessary financing, thus realizing the common goal of progress for the two Islamic countries and the cementing of fraternity and solidarity among the peoples of the world.

The Guinean president discussed the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue. He stressed the need for the Arab countries, regardless of their own political systems and ideals, to have a minimum standard of cooperation among themselves, to move collectively toward solving the problem with Israel and to comprehend the nature of the relationship between Palestinian Arabs and Palestinian Jews. He said that reaching this accord among the Arab countries on this problem will help to secure the people's support, especially the African peoples, and will help the Arabs and Israelis to overcome the present futile conflict in the Middle East. President Sekou Toure stressed that the Palestinian issue not only concerns the Arabs but all people striving to establish peace and justice in the world. He went on to say that Israel occupied Palestinian territory by force, drove off the largest part of the Palestinian people, and then, in the same manner, occupied vast areas of neighboring Arab countries. The Guinean president pointed out that Arabs and Jews have lived side by side in Palestine throughout history, and he said that, without any doubt, the Arabs have the historic right to the land of Palestine.

The Guinean president warned against the attitude of the major powers for solving the Middle East problem. He said the attitude of these countries toward world problems does not go beyond achieving their own aims and interests, which on many occasions are not analogous to the aims and interests of the parties concerned. He said that unless the aims of the major powers are analogous to the aims of the peoples of this region in this delicate situation, then the Arab countries will reach an accord among themselves in order to reach the supreme aim--namely, justly solving the Palestinian issue.

Regarding the situation in Africa, President Sekou Toure stressed the need to end all forms of foreign military presence on the continent and for African problems to be settled by Africans themselves through the Organization of African Unity. He went on to say that the march on the path toward development is bound to end the dependence of African states on foreign ideologies and political currents. President Sekou Toure described the situation in Africa as somewhat similar to the situation existing in the Middle East. He said that divisions among African countries always find the major powers ready to exploit them in order to deepen differences among the people of the continent. He went on to say that Africa, which has just emerged from the colonial yoke and has realized its national independence, still needs economic development to realize its unity and to combat the factors which are obstructing its aspirations for prosperity and peace.

UAE

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

JN1408202 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0628 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 June--Hamdi Ould Mouknas, foreign minister of Mauritania, left for home today following his 2-day visit to the UAE.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Ahmad Kahlifah as-Suwaydi, Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, a number of Foreign Ministry officials and the Mauritanian ambassador to the UAE, Yehdhih Ould Sidya Ahmed.

During his visit, the Mauritanian minister delivered a letter to His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah. The letter dealt with relations between the two countries, methods of developing them and the issue of Arab-African cooperation, especially following the Niamey conference held this month with the participation of the UAE, Mauritania and a number of other Arab and African countries.

The Mauritanian foreign minister also met with His Excellency Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the UAE foreign minister, and discussed relations between the two countries, areas of mutual cooperation, the current Arab situation and issues of common interest to the two countries.

YEMEN--PDRY

LAW PROMULGATED ON ELECTION TO SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

LD1423072 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, assistant secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidential Council, has promulgated Law No 18/78 on elections to the Supreme People's Council [SPC].

The first chapter, stating the basic principles pertaining to elections, declares: The SPC shall be formed by members elected from constituencies by means of free, general, equal and direct elections by secret ballot. The constitution defines the number of members of the SPC and their terms of office. The constitution also provides for the Presidential Council to determine, by a republican decree, the date of reelections to the SPC.

The first chapter also defines the bodies which will nominate candidates for the SPC.

The law gives every Yemeni person, male or female, who has reached 18 years of age on election day, the right to cast his vote in elections to the SPC. Every citizen also has the right to be nominated for membership to the SPC if he has reached the age of 24 on election day.

The law also gives every state employee the right to vote in or be nominated for elections without resigning his official post.

The first chapter of the law disenfranchises persons who have been stripped of their political and civil rights under existing regulations for committing hostile actions against the struggle of the working people.

The second chapter provides for the setting up of committees to prepare and hold elections to the SPC in various districts, provinces and governorates of the republic.

The third chapter on elections to the SPC defines the procedures of nomination which are subject to the proviso that candidates should have lived up to certain standards in political or professional life prior to the revolution and since the establishment of the national democratic regime. In their personal lives, they should be model citizens. They should be able to read and write.

The third chapter requires candidates to hold preelection meetings in order to present themselves to the voters and report on their activities, particularly in the political arena. They should be able to answer all questions put to them by the voters attending such meetings.

The fourth chapter requires that all voters' names must be recorded on the electoral roll. Every member of the electorate must have a voters card. The fourth chapter also stipulates that the electoral rolls should be placed in the designated polling stations according to the provisions of the law. The rolls should contain the names of all the eligible citizens residing within the constituency in which the polling station has been designated. It also stipulates that the electoral rolls shall contain the full names, ages and addresses of the eligible citizens.

The fifth chapter defines the constituencies, the election councils and their tasks. The chapter stipulates that the constituencies shall be defined soon after the promulgation of the law so that the electoral rolls can be prepared and polling stations designated.

The sixth chapter defines the period of an election as one that shall not exceed 3 days. The daily polling times will be from 0800 to 2000.

The seventh chapter defines the counting of votes and the public announcement of election results. This shall be done in every polling station by the council managing the elections.

The law provides for the higher elections committee to announce and make public the final results of the elections to the SPC.

A candidate will be deemed to have been elected if he wins more than 50 percent of the valid votes.

The eighth chapter of the law stipulates that the SPC shall approve the legality of its members in its first session. Election appeals will be referred to the attorney general, and his opinion will be passed on the the SPC for its decision.

The ninth chapter stipulates that a member may be stripped of his membership by a resolution approved by a majority vote in the council.

The law provides for the Presidential Council to promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of the provisions of this law.

The takes effect from the date of its promulgation and will be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO YEMENI PRESS

JN1420597 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] The newspaper 13 JUNE and the ARMY MAGAZINE have interviewed Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, on various local and international issues. The interview follows:

Question: Undoubtedly, the democracy offered by the 13 June movement under your wise national leadership is the greatest gift to the people. This gift is the decision to establish the Constituent People's Assembly. What form of democracy do you envisage for our country? Could you throw some light on your future steps to complete and strengthen the democratic structure of the 13 June movement? Is there any preparation for a suitable atmosphere to hold free, popular elections for the Constituent People's Assembly?

Answer: Democracy as a word means rule of the people by themselves. However, democracy has assumed various forms when applied in various countries. Our form of democracy will be commensurate with our reality, with our traditions and with our honor. Undoubtedly, parliamentary government is the proper form of government in Yemen. We have resumed this life after it was frozen for well-known reasons. We are convinced that this democracy is the only way to extricate our country from the disasters of tyranny and dictatorship. The participation of the people in ruling themselves, especially in a country such as ours, is essential. When we announced the establishment of the Constituent People's Assembly, we explained its purpose, namely, to prepare the atmosphere to hold free, direct and popular elections for the assembly.

Question: How do you describe the current Arab situation? Do you see any hope for easing the current Arab situation and the restoration of solidarity and unity of ranks?

Answer: If we take a discerning look at the Arab situation, we find that this situation is difficult and does not call for assurance. We hope that this situation will end and that the Arabs will return to their unified stand, achieve the common Arab aims, protect Arab territories and Arab rights, save Arab Palestine from Zionist occupation and restore the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to live freely in their homeland and to have sovereignty there. We in the YAR have been and are still exerting efforts in this direction. Early this month, our country received His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan who is using his good offices to restore the unity of Arab ranks. As is well known, the YAR is a member of the Arab Solidarity Committee chaired by President Numayri.

Question: Concerning the current strife in various African regions and the direct and indirect foreign interference in this situation, some observers fear that this strife might draw the whole world into a destructive third world war. Could you give us your opinion on this issue? What is the best possible means to tackle and contain such strife?

Answer: The current strife in the African Continent calls for great concern, especially when foreign interference is open and obvious. The best possible way to contain the strife in Africa, so that it will not spread and endanger peace and security in Africa and the whole world, is for foreign interference to stop and internal issues to be tackled locally and through purely African means. We must also take into consideration the international power struggle in the region and its opposing interests. If the international powers take a good look at the possible results of their struggle in Africa, they will find that they are endangering their own interests, security and stability.

Question: The energy crisis during the past 5 years has led some big powers, covertly or overtly, to threaten to occupy the oil fields under the pretext of preserving and perpetuating human civilization. Don't you see this as a threat to the national sovereignty of the people of the world and an attempt to exploit their wealth and take away their rights? How can such a crisis be solved in a just and legal manner?

Answer: This energy crisis is bound to grow and the threats by the industrial powers against the sources of this energy are bound to increase. It is unfair that strong nations should resort to robbing the rights of those nations which possess the sources of energy under the pretext that their lives are dependent on this energy. It is fair and just that these strong nations respect the rights of the weaker nations to use their wealth to obtain what they need. I do not think that the threats to occupy the energy sources are logical or commensurate with the civilized logic of the 20th century. I do not think that this threat reduces the determination of the nations to safeguard their rights.

SOCIALIST PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TAKES ACTIONS

Begins Questioning Haykal

NC1413102Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 June--Socialist Public Prosecutor Anwar Habib today began interrogating the former chief editor of AL-AHRAM, Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal. The public prosecutor confronted Haykal with the articles he had published in the Lebanese newspapers AN-NAHAR and AL-ANWAR as well as in the London TIMES.

Haykal's interrogation was attended by lawyer and People's Assembly member Mumtaz Nassar and the Journalists Association secretary general, Hasan ash-Sharqawi, as representative of the association. The socialist prosecutor will continue interrogating Haykal tomorrow.

Seeks Names of Communists

NC1507312Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0659 GMT 15 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 June--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports today that Socialist Public Prosecutor Counselor Anwar Habib has asked the Justice Ministry to furnish him with the names of the communists who have been convicted since 1956. The socialist public prosecutor has also asked for the files on the cases and sentences passed against them, so he can reassess their position in light of the law for the protection of the home-front and social peace.

AL-AKHBAR Comments

NC1410052Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 June--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on the socialist public prosecutor's submission of four lists to the People's Assembly yesterday. These lists name 131 persons against whom the provisions of the domestic front protection law apply.

AL-AKHBAR points out that the submission of these names to the Egyptian People's Assembly does not mean that a final decision has been made for the application of the law against them, but that it is a procedural action. The assembly's Legislative Committee will discuss the case of each person individually in light of all considerations so that the law will be implemented democratically.

The paper says that the strange thing is that Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the leftist party, claimed, together with Radio Moscow, that the law for the protection of national unity aims at violating democratic freedom in Egypt and at suppressing the opposition's activity.

AL-AKHBAR asks on what principle Khalid Muhyi ad-Din makes his claim and asks if it is the one that was held when the communists dominated Egypt and the government departments and when the gates of prisons were open to those airing their views. The paper says that Khalid Muhyi ad-Din might know that the lists the socialist public prosecutor submitted to the assembly did not run into thousands or even hundreds of names and condemned no one. AL-AKHBAR stresses that one can only uphold democracy by safeguarding it for the people against exploiters, opportunists and those attempting to destroy it.

AL-AKHBAR concludes: The democracy we insist upon safeguards freedom for all citizens alike, including those who violate the law.

ERITREAN LEADER LEAVES AT END OF 3-DAY VISIT

JN1409347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad 14 June--Ramadan Muhammad Nur, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq.

During the visit, Nur held talks with officials of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command on the latest developments of the situation in Eritrea. In a press statement the Eritrean leader praised the continued assistance and support for the Eritrean revolution extended by the Ba'th Party.

Ramadan Muhammad Nur, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, has stressed that the unity of struggle of the Eritrean revolution is a strategic base on which to build the future of the revolution and thus achieve its objectives.

In press statements published here today, the Eritrean leader added that unity among the various Eritrean revolutionary factions would not have been possible without the bitter struggle and huge sacrifices which have strengthened the capabilities of the Eritrean Arab people in confronting the successive onslaughts launched by the Ethiopian regime. Nur added that the Ethiopian regime has begun its largest military campaign to exterminate the Arab people in Eritrea, using planes, tanks and heavy artillery. He said that the revolutionary forces are still at their struggle positions confronting this fierce colonialist onslaught. This confrontation was made possible by integrated coordination among the factions of the revolution in their ability to carry out war operations and confront the Ethiopian attack. This comes in addition to existing cooperation in the political and social domains.

The revolution rejects all peaceful solutions to the Eritrean issue, for they are based on [words indistinct] and on giving up fighting, which is the course of the revolution to achieve its objectives. Nur pointed out that this position stems from a complete assessment of the political, military and social aspects of the revolution on the local and international levels. He stressed that the revolution calls for the right of self-determination for the Arab people in Eritrea without any conditions, and that no peace will be achieved unless this demand is fulfilled. He also pointed out that the military campaign launched by the Mengistu regime in Eritrea failed because of the soundness of the Eritrean revolution's military position.

IRAQI, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTERS BEGIN TALKS

JN1509107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--Iraqi-Yemeni talks began here today between PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' and Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. During the meeting, the two parties reviewed the current Arab situation, the situation in Africa, and specifically the Horn of Africa, and means to support the nonalined movement. The two parties stressed the necessity for Arab countries to adopt unified and coordinated positions at the forthcoming nonalined conference scheduled to be held in Belgrade. They also discussed the existing cordial relations between Iraq and the PDRY and the means to develop them. The meeting was attended by 'Abd-Husayn Mahdi, under secretary in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad.

Al-Bakr Receives Message

JN151110Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has received a written message from PDRY Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali dealing with the current Arab situation and relations between Iraq and the PDRY.

The message was delivered to President al-Bakr by Muhammad Salih Muti', PDRY foreign minister, when the president received him at noon today.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad. Muti' arrived in Baghdad yesterday on a visit that will last for several days.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE OFFICIAL RECEIVED

JN151116Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1102 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--Minister of Transport Mukarram Jamal this morning met with Guillaume Mokemat-Kenguemba, minister of public works, equipment and land management of the Central African Empire, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting the two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations of cooperation and friendship between Iraq and the Central Africa Empire. The two parties also reviewed the possibilities for cooperation in the area of transport.

Talks Begin

JN141431Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1412 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 June--Talks between Iraq and the Central African Empire began here today. The Iraqi side was headed by 'Adnan Husayn, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of planning, while the Central African side was headed by Guillaume Mokemat-Kenguemba, minister of public works, equipment and land management.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed means to strengthen economic cooperation between the two friendly countries. The delegation arrived here last night on a visit of several days.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KUWAITI PREMIER

JN141045Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 June--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received a written message this morning from Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The message deals with relations between the two fraternal countries and the means to strengthen them.

The message was delivered by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah as-Sar'awi, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Iraq.

During the meeting, which was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, a review of relations between the two countries was made.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM S. LEBANON

JN150808Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0727 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--An article published in the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today describes the Zionist withdrawal from southern Lebanon as a camouflage operation meant to perpetuate the occupation by handing over the Zionists' primary positions to rightist forces.

The article stresses that the game of withdrawal, in which many parties have participated, will enable the Zionist enemy to keep control of a strip 10-km wide that extends from the Mediterranean to the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. The effects of these moves on the current situation in the Lebanese political arena threaten the future of the Palestinian revolution. The article adds that this also represents the final upshot of the Latakia summit conspiracy and the implementation of its resolutions. A number of factors prove this. These include the silence of the Damascus rulers on the rightist forces and their use as a substitute for the Zionist occupation forces; the moves of certain quarters of the Lebanese Army, in its present imbalanced structure, to support the rightist forces of Sa'd Haddad; and the PLO's position and its willingness to relinquish the Al-'Urqub area.

LABOR MINISTER RECEIVES SRI LANKA COUNTERPART

JN151130Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn, minister of health and acting minister of labor and social affairs, has met with C.P.J. Seneviratne, Sri Lanka minister of labor, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting, the two parties discussed possibilities for an exchange of expertise, specialists in labor affairs and providing technical training for citizens of Sri Lanka who reside in Iraq.

CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR JAMAICAN VISIT

JN150940Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0913 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--An Iraqi cultural delegation left this morning for Kingston on a visit of several days to Jamaica.

During the visit, the delegation will hold discussions with officials there preparatory to signing a cooperation program in the areas of education, culture, science and information, and an exchange of expertise among universities and researchers of both countries. The program will also cover cooperation in the areas of tourism, art and science.

The signing of the program for the years 1978-1979 will come as part of the implementation of the cultural accord concluded between Iraq and the Republic of Jamaica in 1976.

NATIONAL COUNCIL CALLS FOR UNIFIED ARAB FORCE

JN121757Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 78 JN

[Text] After a discussion today, the National Consultative Council made the following decision, which Ahmad al-Lawzi, speaker of the National Consultative Council, submitted to His Majesty King Husayn:

During the past 2 weeks the members of the National Consultative Council visited the General Command of the Jordanian armed forces and the Royal Air Force Command. The members then spent 2 days in the company of his majesty the supreme commander with senior officials, army commanders, officers and soldiers in their trenches, barracks, bases and training fields, where they were performing their sacred duty.

The members of the National Consultative Council were filled with faith and confidence in Husayn's courageous and wise leadership, which is directing Jordan's march and guiding its army. They became more aware of the Zionist danger threatening our Arab nation's existence and destiny. They also became further acquainted with the importance of the role our country is playing and with the degree of danger our army is faced with in remaining steadfast in the defense of our nation, its holy places and resources.

In light of report the National Consultative Council members heard from his excellency the commander in chief and from senior commanders and officers, and in light of what they observed during their visits of the military positions, the council believes it to be its duty to emphasize the following principles and convictions:

We must express our feelings of love, loyalty and thanks to His Majesty King Husayn for his continuous concern for the Jordanian armed forces. This concern is reflected by the soldiers' morale. These soldiers manifest faith and the determination to sacrifice their lives under the banner of steadfastness and defense of the homeland--the banner which his majesty the supreme commander bears.

We know that the king is humane toward his citizens because we have lived with him closely. He has been a father, brother and comrade in arms to everyone. We are certain of his majesty's efforts and personal concern as shown by every weapon our army possesses and by every step he takes on the road to development and modernization.

The National Consultative Council sends greetings of honor and admiration to all army personnel in their various positions. They are vigilant in safeguarding the security of the homeland and the citizens. The council records its appreciation for and pride in the high standards our army has achieved; its spirit of courage and chivalry, order and discipline, and high competence in understanding the use of the most modern methods of military technology: and the confident and enlightened interaction between the command and the base.

The National Consultative Council stresses and demands that the requirements of our army be given priority among all national requirements commensurate with the great trust our army is shouldering toward the homeland and in defense of the nation so as to enable the army to perform its defensive responsibility and continue its civilized role in the service of the citizens and the Jordanian society to which it belongs.

The National Consultative Council appeals to the sons of the Jordanian family to remain a support for our armed forces and a tributary of young men and manpower. Joining our army is the peak of affiliation with the homeland and is a pan-Arab honor.

Our armed forces are stationed along the longest line of Arab confrontation with Israel and Zionist aggression and expansion. This aggression and expansion knows no limits and threatens all Arabs--near and far, rich and poor--with danger and evil. Proceeding from this pan-Arab concept of the dimensions of the conflict, the National Consultative Council states with faith, frankness and clarity that our army, which is protecting the Arab depth as a strong, advanced bastion, has the right to receive generous Arab help and aid from the supporting states and from all Arab countries. This must be rendered as a constant pan-Arab commitment without favor of hesitation, and with willingness. This help must be commensurate with the increasing challenges and the requirements of defending the nation and its hope of regaining the usurped homeland and liberating the holy places.

The council urgently demands that the nation respond to Jordan's call to establish a unified Arab military force without which no defensive or liberation strategy can be drawn up. The unity and national character of the battle are the key to victory.

We pray to God Almighty to safeguard His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian armed forces, the honest pioneer of Jordan's good march and the hope of his nation to achieve victory.

MORE SYRIAN FORCES ENTER LEBANON TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

LD1411057Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 June-- Some 12,000 soldiers of the Syrian regime entered northern Lebanon last night and this morning from the 'Akkar and Al-Hirmil-Ba'labakk sectors. Reporting this today, the newspaper AS-SAFIR says that these forces, which are commanded by Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of Hafiz al-Asad, have entered the region under the excuse of maintaining the security situation following the Phalangist attack on Ihdin which led to the killing of Deputy Tony Franjiyah and 34 others.

The paper adds that the Syrian authorities had asked the Lebanese Government to entrust them with the task of handling the situation.

MORE REPORTS ON SITUATION IN NORTHERN LEBANON

LD1411597Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, 14 June--Lebanese officials today expressed fear that there will be a reaction to yesterday's clashes in northern Lebanon between Phalangist Party forces and supporters of former President Sulayman Franjiyah. They affirmed that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis is personally conducting the efforts to contain the incident. These officials said that it will take time for the angry feelings to subside and for the efforts to achieve their goals.

Several members of the Phalangist Party have fled from the northern area. Six gunmen of the party, which is accused of causing the explosive situation in the area, were reportedly killed in Turza in the north last night. In a statement published in today's issue of the Phalangist Party organ, AL-'AMAL, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed fear that the situation will be aggravated.

It was reported in Beirut today that the gunmen who stormed Franjiyah's home yesterday morning killed the three members of Tony Franjiyah's family outside the bedroom. Some sources said that [Tony] Franjiyah's 3-year child was hit by several bullets. These facts refute the Phalangist Party leaders' claim that Tony Franjiyah and his family were killed by the debris. Ihdin was attacked from three sides; all approaches to the town were blocked before it was hit with heavy fire. Several citizens, mostly students and farmers, were killed during the first few minutes of the attack. The fighting at the approaches to the town was aimed at diverting attention from Franjiyah's home, which was found unguarded and where gunmen killed all its occupants, including the servants. It is clear that deputy Franjiyah's family was the target.

Unprecedented security precautions have been adopted by the Lebanese security authorities in cooperation with the Arab deterrent forces in northern Lebanon, particularly in Ihdin and in Zgharta, the birthplace of the Franjiyahs. The funerals of the Franjiyah family and other citizens killed in Ihdin will be held in Zgharta this afternoon.

The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has denounced the events in northern Lebanon and has accused the Phalangist Party of creating them. A statement released last night by the movement described the Phalangist attach as a fascist action aimed at achieving the isolationists' domination and plans.

DETERRENT FORCES SHELL DAYR AL-AHMAR TOWN

NC1412127 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpts] According to reports from the Al-Biqa' area this morning, deterrent forces surrounded the town of Dayr al-Ahmar at 0230 today and then shelled it indiscriminately, killing a Lebanese Army sergeant.

At around noon today, a delegation representing the town's inhabitants led by Shaykh Tariq Habashi went to B'abda Palace and met with the president of the republic. After the meeting Habashi said that deterrent forces elements had surrounded the town of Dayr al-Ahmar early this morning and that Sgt Mansur Shif, one of the town's inhabitants, was killed as a result of the indiscriminate shelling.

It has been reported that the deterrent forces shelled 12 houses, 2 automobiles and a gas station belonging to Mas'ud Hubaysh.

Commander Leaves for Damascus

NC1412167 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Before today's meeting at the presidential palace, the Arab deterrent forces commander, Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, left for Damascus at the request of the Lebanese Government.

News sources say it is likely that the situation in the town of Dayr al-Ahmar and the rest of the northern areas will be the subject of discussion between the deterrent forces commander and Syrian officials.

PRESIDENT SARKIS CHAIRS WEEKLY CABINET MEETING

NC1412117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis chaired the cabinet's weekly session at 1230 today. The meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister al-Huss and the other ministers, lasted until 1300.

After the meeting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement: The discussion at today's cabinet session was confined to the security situation in the country, particularly in the northern region in the wake of yesterday's painful incident. The discussion also dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon and the Israeli withdrawal and the deployment of the UN forces in the border area.

Asked about the meeting with the chief coordinator of the UN forces in the Middle East, General Siilasvuo, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The press and news agencies have published many reports about the position of the Lebanese Government and its instructions on who represents the legal authority in the area of the UNIFIL operations and on the deployment and stationing of these forces and their security responsibilities in the area. We reject such reports as irresponsible and unfounded. The government's position is clear and frank. The army command has instructed the military units in the border area to remain in their barracks and to refrain from carrying out any security tasks in the area as soon as the UN peacekeeping forces enter the area. The UN forces must maintain security in the whole area up to the southern international border without exception. This has been and still is the position of our government. Any action contrary to this position will be considered a violation of the government's will and dealt with accordingly.

FUNERAL OF TONY FRANJIYAH HELD IN ZGHARTA 14 JUNE

NC1141806Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Excerpt] The funeral of the late Deputy Tony Franjiyah, his wife, their daughter and the victims of the Ihdin incident took place in Zgharta this afternoon. President Ilyas Sarkis was represented at the funeral by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was represented by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya and Brig Gen Muhammad al-Khuli.

His Beatitude the Maronite Patriarch Antonius Butrus Khuraysh officiated at the funeral service. He was assisted by the bishops of the Maronite Church and Abbot Sharbil Qasis, head of the permanent conference of Lebanese Maronite monastical orders.

SULAYMAN FRANJIYAH SAYS HE WILL AVENGE SON'S MURDER

NC150625Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 14 June--Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah has asserted that he will seek revenge on the criminal murderers who killed his son, Deputy Tony Franjiyah, yesterday.

This came in a statement which Franjiyah made to reporters who participated in covering the funeral of his son, who was buried in Zgharta in northern Lebanon this afternoon.

It is estimated that about 10,000 mourners participated in the funeral. About 1,000 armed men, supporters of the former president, walked in the funeral procession which they organized. They also controlled traffic in the town.

The assassination of Tony Franjiyah, his family and a number of the inhabitants of the town of Ihdin is still causing complications on the various security and political levels in Lebanon.

STATE OF ALERT CALLED AMONG PHALANGIST PARTY MEMBERS

JN150955Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 15 June--It was disclosed here today that the rightist Phalangist Party has declared a state of general alert among its members to face what has been described as any eventuality.

It was reported that the decision to order a general alert was taken at an emergency meeting of the party's Political Bureau yesterday, during which the bureau was briefed on the security plan in northern Lebanon by the president of the Phalangist War Council, Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Bashir al-Jumayyil has been quoted as saying that the Phalangist militia will continue to replace the state as long as the state remains absent from the security field. He added that the party will not punish any of the elements who participated in the Ihdin operation.

The newspaper AL-'AMAL, organ of the Phalangist Party, has warned that if the state remains absent, the party will find itself obliged to protect itself through its own means and that it will follow the aggressor to the end of the world.

NATIONAL BLOC LEADER ATTACKS PHALANGIST PARTY

NC150915Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 15 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 15 June--Lebanese National Bloc Party leader, Raymond Iddin, has stated that he expects a chain of political assassinations to take place in Lebanon in the wake of the murder of Tony Franjiyah, son of former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah. He accused the Lebanese Phalangist Party of seeking to destroy Lebanon and the formula of peaceful coexistence between the Christians and Moslems in Lebanon.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' published today, Iddih expressed his conviction that the assassination of Tony Franjiyah is part of a continuing plot which has not yet been fully implemented and which aims at partitioning Lebanon and at enabling Israel to reach the Litani River.

Raymond Iddih attacked the Phalangist Party and said that it sings the praises of democracy while it itself is not democratic but a Nazi party adopting fascist methods.

Citing reliable political sources in Beirut, the paper says that Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss threatened to resign on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, after the publication of statements by the UNIFIL commander, General Erskine, that his command had received instructions from the Lebanese Government to the effect that Major Sa'd Haddad's forces in southern Lebanon are legitimate forces receiving their orders from the Lebanese Army Command.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH says that the possibility of dispensing with Ghanaian General Erskine now exists in view of his repeated statements regarding the question of southern Lebanon, particularly his recent statements, which have been embarrassing to many sides.

LEBANESE OFFICIALS MEET WITH GENERAL SIILASVUO

NC141130Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting at 1100 today attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Army Commander Staff Brig Gen Victor Khuri, and Chief of Staff Col Munir Turbay. The chief coordinator of UN forces in the Middle East, General Siilasvuo, and his political adviser, Mr (Brito), who arrived in Beirut this morning, joined the meeting at 1130.

The meeting lasted until 1210. General Siilasvuo and his adviser then left the meeting. President Sarkis remained in session with Prime Minister al-Huss, Minister Butrus, the army commander, and the chief of staff until 1225.

It was learned that the discussion dealt with the deployment of the UN forces in southern Lebanon after the Israeli withdrawal and government measures to establish its authority and law and restore Lebanese sovereignty in the area.

Upon leaving the presidential palace at 1240, General Siilasvuo read the following press statement to the correspondents: After my meeting with the president of the republic, the prime minister and the foreign minister, I would like to state the following: The Lebanese Government has again stated its position regarding the mission of the UN forces. The aim of this mission is to assist the Lebanese authorities to regain control of southern Lebanon. This is one of the main tasks of the UN forces, as stipulated in Security Council Resolution 425.

General Siilasvuo added: The UN forces must spread out and take control of all the sectors up to the international border. Within this context, I would like to point out that the UN forces have not yet achieved this goal, but they are continuing their efforts to achieve it.

In reply to a question, General Siilasvuo declined to comment on the recent statement of General Erskine regarding the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. He said: I will not meet with anyone during this visit. I will have lunch with the army commander and then leave for Jerusalem this afternoon.

ISRAELIS HAND OVER POSITIONS TO LEBANESE RIGHTISTS

JN141637Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 June--The Zionist occupation forces today completed their withdrawal from all the areas they had occupied in southern Lebanon and handed over their positions to the rightist forces under the command of Maj Sa'd Haddad. The INA correspondent in the south reports that among the positions handed over to the rightists are the existing posts in Bint Jubayl, Saff al-Hawa and An-Naqurah in the central and western sectors. These forces have begun to deploy patrols.

The correspondent adds that Sa'd Haddad's forces today prevented a UN patrol and a Lebanese Red Cross vehicle from passing through a fixed UN position in An-Naqurah, which is 50 meters from another UN position.

UN press spokesman (Kit Beven) today told reporters and correspondents that the UN forces had received recommendations from the Lebanese Government that Sa'd Haddad's forces should be dealt with as part of the Lebanese Army. He added that at a meeting held day before yesterday, the Lebanese Government informed the UN forces command that Major Haddad enjoys what was described as command powers in the area. He explained that, in addition to UN officers, the above-mentioned meeting was attended by Maj Sa'd Haddad, Maj Sami Shidyaq and officers from the Lebanese Army Command.

SECURITY MEASURES INTENSIFIED BY LEBANESE AUTHORITIES

NC151138Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Within the context of the overall security plan drawn up in coordination among the Army Command, the General Directorate of the Internal Security Forces, the General Directorate of Public Security and the Command of the Arab deterrent forces, Lebanese Army checkpoints have been increased along the Beirut-Tripoli highway. Patrols have also been introduced all along this coastal highway. The aim is to prevent armed manifestations, to support the Internal Security Forces and to reassure the public.

VOICE OF LEBANON: FIVE DAILY PAPERS SUSPENDED FROM PUBLICATION

NC151213Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 15 Jun 78 NC

[Text] The director general of Public Security, Faruq Abi al-Lam', issued a decision today suspending the publication for 1 day of the following newspapers: AL-LIWA', AL-AHRAR, AL-'AMAL, ASH-SHARQ and AS-SAFIR.

According to the decision, the legal reason for the suspension is that these newspapers have violated the censorship regulations.

AL-BA'TH CONDEMNS ASSASSINATION OF TONY FRANJIYAH

JN150705Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Jun 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its column "Behind the News," the newspaper AL-BA'TH comments under the title "A Victim Who Denounced Those Who Cooperate With the Enemy." The paper says: Because he once said that anyone who cooperates with the enemy is a traitor, his residence was attacked the day before yesterday and he was assassinated, along with his family and more than 60 other victims. Tony Franjiyah was murdered in his hometown, Ihdin, because, following the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah incident, he declared: We will never be a tool for the enemy to use in order to strike at Syria. We reject this. Therefore, the murderers sentenced him to death, not only because they are his personal enemies but also because they reject the right of others to express their views.

Tony Franjiyah and his family were killed because he rejected the conspiracies to provoke fighting and division among the Lebanese, and because he stood up for what he represented and said: two years of fighting is enough. He also called for all Lebanese to participate in rebuilding the Lebanese nation and its legitimacy.

We will not go far astray if we stand firmly by the side of those who call for firm and serious actions to put an end to all the plans of the fascists, who spread death to all those who oppose them, regardless of their affiliations for stands.

What happened in Ihdin the day before yesterday does not need any analysis; it is self-explanatory. We, who strongly stood against the continuation of the conspiracy of the fighting in Lebanon because we realized the Israeli-imperialist designs behind it--today we say on the basis on all the declared facts that we not only condemn and denounce this crime but also support all nationalist forces in Lebanon. We would like to remind everyone that we will continue to support those who seek to rebuild and strengthen Lebanon, the homeland of all Lebanese, the homeland of legitimacy. This stand is against all those who conspire with the Zionist enemy.

BULGARIAN-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

JN111410Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chief of the Art and Culture Department and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society, arrived in Damascus this morning in response to an invitation from the chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

The Bulgarian delegation was received at the airport by Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society; Comrade Dr Sabir Falhut, chairman of the journalists' federation and secretary of the society; the comrade members of the society's Executive Bureau; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov expressed his pleasure to be visiting Syria in response to the invitation extended to him by Dr Rif'at al-Asad, chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society. He also asserted Bulgaria's support for the Arab people and his country's stand on the side of the Arab's just cause and their struggle against imperialism and world Zionism to liberate all occupied Arab territory and safeguard the national, inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people to their territories and homeland.

He then added: I look forward with appreciation to the meetings I am going to have with our comrade officials in Syria and to becoming acquainted with the ancient history of Syria.

He concluded his statement by saying: We are going to renew the cooperation protocol existing between the friendship societies in the two countries.

Received by Al-Asad

JN1417l0Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] At 1430 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the delegation of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society under Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov, president of the society and member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The meeting was attended by Dr Sabir Falhut, secretary of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and Stefan Nitev, Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

The meeting dealt with the existing relations of friendship between Syria and Bulgaria and the means to promote cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation was also received by Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Ba'th Party and chief of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the party. Comrade Sayyagh explained to the Bulgarian guests the role played by the steadfastness and confrontation front and the struggles and political responsibilities of this front at this stage. Comrade Pavlov expressed his pleasure at this visit and his talks with the members of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society and with Syrian officials. Pavlov denounced the Israeli barbarism in destroying the liberated town of Al-Qunaytirah and affirmed that just peace in the region can be achieved only through withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied territories and the restoration of Palestinian rights.

Signs Cooperation Protocol

JN142032Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Excerpt] A cooperation protocol was signed today between the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship societies of the two countries. The protocol was signed at the building of the Regional Command of the Ba'th party in Damascus. The protocol was signed for the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society by Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Regional Command member and president of the society, and for the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society by Comrade Lyubomir Pavlov.

HAFIZ AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADERS

JN141305Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Muhammad Salih Muti', PDRY foreign minister, and received from him a message from Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, PDRY Presidential Council chairman, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the PDRY United Political Organization-National Front.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawsi, the PDRY ambassador.

During the meeting, the discussion focused on the Arab situation and its developments, the fraternal relations between the two countries and the means to strengthen them further.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES HEAD OF CHADIAN DELEGATION

LD142126Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] This morning, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary, received Ibrahim Yusuf, deputy chairman of the Chadian United Front and head of the Chadian delegation to the negotiations for national reconciliation to be held in Tripoli under the Benghazi agreement signed in March.

A JANA representative has learned that during this meeting, the necessary arrangements for these talks and also the means of implementing the Benghazi agreement to realize peace and security in Chad were discussed.

SEYCHELLES SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD142359Y Tripoli JANA in English 1536 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 14, JANA--Secretary of state for internal affairs of Seychelles, Mr Ogilvie Berlouis, arrived in Tripoli yesterday. He was received at the airport by Mr Yunis al-Qasim, interior secretary; the head of the Public Relations Department in the Foreign Secretariat and representatives of the African and Protocol Department in the Foreign Secretariat.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI SPEAKS ON PROSPECTS FOR SUDANESE OIL INDUSTRY

LD141434Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Address to nation by Sudanese President Numayri on regular television and radio program "Between the People and the Leader"--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] My meeting with you today is the first meeting of disclosure after 3 full months during which I have not forgotten you. I was preoccupied, (?in your name), on successive occasions with numerous tasks inside and outside the country. However, I am telling you now that today's meeting of disclosure is not the first meeting during this period, since it was preceded this month by a meeting of disclosure which took place outside Sudan. Nevertheless, it was with your expatriate Sudanese brothers. I met a big gathering of Sudanese brothers, working in the Sultanate of Oman, who flocked to Salalah from all parts of the sultanate.

They asked about Sudan Airways and why its flights do not extend to include Oman while en route to and from Abu Dhabi. They then asked about the Voice of Sudan service of Sudanese radio and why they are unable to receive news of their country, its culture and its music. Perhaps it would console the foreigner based abroad to be informed about the country which he is longing to return to. Therefore, I gave my views to which they listened and replied.

As for the Voice of Sudan, which is inaudible in the Sultanate of Oman, I was surprised and, indeed, shocked when I heard this fact from them because it is understood that the Reiba Station, which was recently constructed, was designed to transmit the Voice of Sudan to various parts of the world. Here and now, I direct my speech to the minister of culture and information and his colleague, the minister of state for communications. I do not expect them to justify or explain the shortcomings of the Reiba Station in fulfilling its expected purpose.

Rather, I am asking them to make every possible effort to ensure that the Voice of Sudan reaches the sons of Sudan all over the world. I also direct the Foreign Ministry to charge our embassies with submitting regular reception reports on Sudanese radio in various parts of the world, with a view to overcoming any shortcomings in Sudanese radio transmission outside the borders of Sudan.

This month's mailbag included many letters referring to the unpraiseworthy efforts of a Sudanese journalist who exploited his presence in London to claim that he had gathered information from British sources, which he did not identify, about a vast oil lake in Sudan. A commotion followed the publication of the report in AL-AYYAM, as it was transmitted by radio stations, newspapers and news agencies. Also, letters poured into this program. All these letters contained suggestions for the development and beautification of our towns and villages.

Brothers, I have told them that the potential oil deposit underground, whatever it is, whatever its volume and however high its value, is a temporary wealth which will in time diminish and disappear.

Brothers, I have told the Sudanese in Oman that no matter how much there is, petroleum can never, under any circumstances, be a substitute for agricultural investment in Sudan.

Petroleum, with all its benefits, will be an asset and a spur to investment in our country enabling us to accelerate our efforts to achieve the dream of the whole world--to supply it with sufficient foodstuffs.

I told your brothers in Salalah, in the Sultanate of Oman, that the results of oil prospecting in Sudan are more than promising. I also told them that the reserves of natural gas in the Bashair field in Sudan are among the biggest in the whole world. If we have been unable to exploit this immense quantity of natural gas until now, it is because the cost of exploitation in terms of installations, factories, laboratories and pipelines requires funds which at the moment are not available to us but will be, God willing, in the near future.

I told them that prospecting operations in central Sudan, Mujlad to be precise, began with the drilling of an experimental well to analyze the geological structure of the oilfield. Brothers, I recall attending the ground-breaking ceremony of this well. I praised God then to guide our steps and fulfill our hopes and expectations.

The drilling of the well has continued to a depth of 9,000 feet. The results, God be praised, have been positive. A program has been drawn up to drill four new wells. After drilling the first well of this program, which we have named Unity One, oil deposits have been discovered at a depth of 6,000 feet. Drilling has continued to 14,000 feet and the results have been, God be praised, promising. Very soon the drilling of well Unity One, Well 25 May and the fourth well, (ban), which means luck in the language of the Dinka, will begin. I told them that the existence of oil in Sudan is no longer a questionable fact. It is now, God be praised, a confirmed fact.

I then told them that what has been spent on oil prospecting operations up to now amounts to about $75 million. I hope that by means of this figure, I have made it patently clear just how optimistic we are about the existence of oil in our country.

YADIN COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR PEACE, AS-SADAT'S MOVES

ID131650Y London BBC Domestic Service in English 0930 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin to BBC radio's Jimmy Young in Jerusalem on 13 June--recorded]

[Text] In last Friday's program we heard President Anwar as-Sadat's view on the prospect of peace in the Middle East, and while he told me that he felt his peace initiative would never die, he also made it very clear that the ball was now in the Israeli's court. He forcibly reemphasized the need to reach agreement on Palestinians' self-determination and the future of the occupied West Bank territories, and he ruled out absolutely any separate agreement on the Sinai--the area disputed between Egypt and Israel. Now while that interview has been featured on the front page of the press here in Israel, attention has been concentrated on the meeting of the cabinet called to discuss the Israeli response to American questions on the future of the West Bank. That meeting ended yesterday without any clear agreement. However, with me now to explain current Israeli thinking is professor Yiga'el Yadin, who is the deputy prime minister. Good morning, professor.

[Answer] Good morning.

[Question] First of all, President as-Sadat announced recently he was giving his peace initiative another 2 months to prove its success. Some critics say that your government is being intransigent in its approach to peace in the Middle East. But what would you say?

[Answer] Well, first of all I would like to comment that these ultimata of timetables--another month, another 2 months--I think they are actually obstacles to the negotiations. One should realize that we have here an outstanding--a very deep conflict of many many years, and I think it would be naive to think that one can solve such a conflict like a sort of instant coffee solution within a month or 2 months. We know lesser conflicts, let's say, or problems--they took you, I think, about, what, 9 years to negotiate going into the Common Market. I think it is bad, in my opinion, and I hope that President as-Sadat, whom I think is a great man I personally like him very much and admire his courage when we met him here--I think is making a mistake by setting these dates because, as I said, I don't think it helps. Now, as to being intransigent or not, well, apparently this is his opinion, and I am sorry about that, too.

When President as-Sadat came to Jerusalem, we all thought and sincerely believed that this was really a bold step, unprecedented definitely, and this was going to herald real peace in this country. But, at the same time, we were thinking what should be Israel's counterstep, and we were criticized for being too generous, from the bargaining point of view, when we suggested immediately to President as-Sadat--and contrary to previous governments, which were supposed to be more dovish, so to say--if peace comes, Israel will pull back to the international border in the Sinai and has no claim whatsoever to any piece of land in the Sinai, although for the last 30 years the Sinai has served five times as a springboard against Israel by Egypt, and from the military point of view such a declaration was a very bold one.

[Question] According to the press this morning, there appear to be major differences in your cabinet over the question of peace--over what to do next.

[Answer] Well, as you know, the government of Israel today is a coalition. It is not of one party--the main party is Mr Begin's; I belong to, alas, to a minor party, but the third party in its size in the country--and obviously there are differences of views on foreign policy, or rather on this basic subject, and when we entered the government, we agreed to differ on this point. However, I would like to say that on the main subjects which President as-Sadat is talking about at the moment, there is rather a large, big consensus in the country. For example, irrespective of the different colors and views of the government parties, there is a consensus that we are determined not to go back to the 1967 border, because otherwise Israel would not be able to defend itself. We are adamantly, all of us, against a third--Palestinian--state between Israel and, let's say, Jordan. The differences, of course, at this very moment--you were referring to the government meeting--concern something else, and this is the proposals of the United States--of the Americans--or rather the famous questions....

[Question] From the things you have just said, are you not in fact damning the peace initiative, immediately out of hand?

[Answer] Well, let us put it the other way round. When President as-Sadat was in Jerusalem--in the Knesset, in the parliament--he said that he is ready to make peace provided that Israel would go back to 1967, will give back half of Jerusalem and will create a Palestinian state. The parliament applauded him only because he said it in Jerusalem and not somewhere else. But it disagreed with him, and we thought at the time that this was a bargaining statement because he knew that Israel--and I would say the majority of the people of Israel--will never agree to that. So if this by itself, as you say, will bar off peace, then I think it will be a pity because Israel will never be able to agree to these proposals.

[Question] But with respect, is that not hypocritical applause? You are applauding the man because he said it here, but not for what he said?

[Answer] Well, let's put it this way: I think we applauded him for what he said. It was the first Arab statesman who actually said: "We recognize the fact that Israel exists here"--although we did not need the recognition--and he said: "I want peace"--contrary to what this very man himself said before that the solution to the conflict must be through armed conflict. So we applauded also the context. But, if the negotiations were supposed to start by accepting the ultimate demands and then negotiate, well, what's all the negotiation about?

[Question] But, in other words, you didn't really believe what he said?

[Answer] I wouldn't say so. We hoped--we hope that what he said, knowing very well even before he came here, through various sources and through just reading the Israeli press, that Israel will never be able to meet his maximum demands. And the various views in this country, which you referred to, depend on how much, so to say, to compromise.

[Question] I find what you say--and I'm sure a lot of people will--infinitely depressing. However...

[Answer] Well, you may find it depressing, but you must understand that what we are talking about is the very existence of the State of Israel, and we had a very sad past. This State of Israel was reformed after 2,000 years of sufferings of the Jewish people, and we are all determined that this state will never be annihilated--although some of our enemies declare so. So when it comes to the various differences between, let's say, the parties, it is this: there is a group who say that, for ideological reasons--and I think, historically, they are right--we should have the sovereignty over all the land of Israel.

[Question] But you see, with respect, we are not talking about 1948, we are talking about 1978. I mean, the fact is that conflict goes on, and some way it has to be ended, doesn't it?

[Answer] Well, this is true. But, if I want to put it very fairly, there are clashes here of two justices, if you like. There are two justices at least, I would say. And if you have such a case, and you want to find a solution, you have to compromise. And if you have to compromise, you have to talk--you have to negotiate. I'm sorry that I have to talk to President as-Sadat through you now. When he was here we had a chance to talk, and I'm sure that if, instead of the declarations at the moment and giving ultimata of time and talking about principles--I think we made some progress--if we could sit again, if I could talk to President as-Sadat as I'm talking to you now, I'm sure, as you say, where there is a will, there is a way. But if it will go on just talking about principles--they have (?just), you have (?just), so where is the solution--everybody will stick to his faith. So what is going to happen? One has to talk.

[Question] Well, I would be honored to think that you were talking to President as-Sadat through me. But...

[Answer] Well, I hope he will listen to it.

[Question] Isn't, as the Peace Now Movement says, secure peace more important for the State of Israel than greater boundaries?

[Answer] Well if we could get a real peace, a secure peace as you say which is based also as I said on our ability to defend ourselves, of course from my point of view it is better. Not the majority, but Peace Now Movement is a movement of, to say the least, very naive people. Everybody wants to have peace now, but what does it mean peace now. If peace now means based on the maximum demands of As-Sadat, I don't want to use the same expression "peace now" or "peace in our days" which you, I think, you are familiar with somebody who used to say "peace now" and "peace in our days." At that time fortunately for your country, your country did not accept that slogan because it is dependent of what conditions.

[Question] Do you not see the situation as highly ironic where you are spending a great deal of your budget on arms and the Egyptians are spending a great deal of their budget on arms which neither of you can afford to do. I mean surely if there was a will to have peace on both sides, it must be able to come about. Must it not?

[Answer] Well I agree on that, more than anything else, we had tremendous challenges in this country and we could have spent our money better and for sure Egypt with all its economic, demographic and social problems, they need every penny they are spending on that. But is this the mere understanding of this irony as you put it never solved problems. [as heard] It is right unfortunately also for other bigger countries of the world. The whole world is spending most of its budget on these things and it could have used it for other things. So the logical, so to say, arguments on these things are not strong enough to overcome fear, emotions and (?otherwise) but I personally believe in, really sincerely believe, that As-Sadat wants peace, he wants it this time on his terms which are not acceptable but if he really wants peace as I do believe and we want peace, I am convinced that if the momentum of the negotiations will be picked up, in fact the negotiations were interrupted by As-Sadat--unfortunately we never understood why. There is a chance, we have seen greater conflicts in the past which seemed to be insurmountable but by sheer tenacity, sheer talking, sheer persuasion and give and take, eventually some sort of solution was achieved and let us try this course as well here.

We, on the other hand, who are opposing this view, say that although we do have the right--and we think we do--to achieve peace we must compromise, and we must make concessions on territories and otherwise, and if we really want to make peace from our point of view, we should meet halfway. But if Mr as-Sadat says, take it or leave it, either you give me everything or there is no peace, then I would also be depressed. I hope this is not the real thinking of President as-Sadat because he knows that negotiations means give and take.

[Question] Now, may I ask you about President Carter, because he's gone on record as saying that a peace settlement must include some satisfaction of the aspirations of the Palestinian people?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Do you go along with that in principle?

[Answer] Well, I for myself would put it this way: You should remember that after the Second World War, when the mandate was given to Britain over Palestine, it included both sides of the Jordan, and historically and ethnically and geographically the Palestinians actually lived on both sides of the Jordan. I would say today most of the West Bank Palestinians also--or some considerable part of them--live there. According to my party's view--let's put it this way--we think that the Palestinians should have a way to express their identity, and we think they can do it within the framework of Jordan, and if peace is agreed and they will be ready to compromise on the West Bank, my party said the same and I think other parties would be ready to give parts of the West Bank as part and parcel of the east of Jordan--and if these inhabitants would prefer to call it the Hashemite Kingdom of Palestine, or the Palestinian kingdom of the Hashemites, or just Palestine, that is their problem. But, on the other hand, I must confess that the official line of the government is to postpone the problem of the sovereignty, which is the main issue--to have a full autonomy to the West Bank--and leave that question open, and after 5 years this question should be settled again. And I think it's a fair compromise at least for--you quoted President Carter, may I quote him on this--he said that the Israeli proposal is a fair basis for negotiations. And a fair basis for negotiations means: let us start talking.

[Question] Do you think in the meantime the expansion of Jewish settlements on the West Bank is damaging your credibility in the negotiations with Egypt?

[Answer] Well, let's put it this way: I believe that eventually, if peace is achieved, Israel should be in the Jordan Valley. This is not only the soft belly of Israel, I would say it's the soft heart, and if Israel won't be able to defend itself, then it won't exist. And therefore...

[Question] In an ironic sort of way, until 1948 the Jews had no home of their own--they had no country over which they had sovereignty--and you fought hard to establish a state of your own, and in an odd sort of way isn't this just what the Palestinians are now doing?

[Answer] Well, you see, they are doing it from their point of view--you may put this comparison to this--but you must remember one thing, that we are here and we created the state and we fought for it very hard, based on international charter, not only on historical rights. This was the decision of the League of Nations, this was the Balfour Declaration of your country, and this was the decision of the United Nations in 1948. And although this was decided by the United Nations in May 1948, all these Arab armies, including these Palestinians, challenged that decision, attacked us and we barely survived. And if they were to win, we would not be sitting here talking. And we have to remember that as well.

[Question] Could I ask you finally professor, do you think the peace talks will break down or do you think they will continue?

[Answer] Well I hope they will continue. I hope that the present discussion of the government of how to--in fact if you ask me what is the present discussion of the government yesterday [word indistinct] is really how to continue the negotiation, the talks. I think we shall find a solution which will satisfy the--we are talking now through the United States to As-Sadat--that will satisfy As-Sadat or the Americans, and that the talks will start again, and if the talks start again I am optimistic, I think a solution can be achieved if not a final one, but whatever, a solution must be achieved; otherwise the alternative is a conflict and I am sure both countries do not want it.

[Young] Professor, thank you very much indeed.

[Yadin] Thank you.

BEGIN RESTING AT HOME, CONTINUES WORKING

TA1411052 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 TA

[Text] As of today Prime Minister Menahem Begin will be resting at home in Jerusalem. He will return to regular work at the beginning of next week. This was reported by our political correspondent Shalom Qital. Nevertheless, the prime minister continues to hold consultations and talks with ministers at home, in preparation for Sunday's cabinet meeting, in which the political debate will be concluded. Prime Minister Begin is trying to arrive at a formula agreed upon by the government on answers to the U.S. questions about the future of Judaea and Samaria. The political debate will resume on Sunday. Our correspondent says that no agreed formula, which would conclude the debate, has yet been reached.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ON DELIBERATIONS FOR CABINET MEETING

TA1412342 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Jun 78 pp 1, 8 TA

[By Arye Zimmuqi, Avner Tavori, Bina Barzel]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders has said that it is not only the United States and Egypt that are waiting for Israel's answers to the United States, but King Husayn as well.

Saunders, speaking the day before yesterday to the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, made it clear that if Israel does not provide satisfactory answers the United States will start consultations with Israel and Egypt in preparation for submitting its own ideas.

Meanwhile, the Americans are understanding of Jerusalem's hesitations. The Americans are also prepared to leave open the question of whether the deliberations about the final status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be conducted after 5 years of autonomy during that period. They have hinted that this question will not pose a very difficult problem.

Meanwhile, the prime minister has begun contacts with ministers in an effort to consolidate a unified formula acceptable to the cabinet. The ministers are inclined toward uniting around a compromise formula if the answers to the U.S. questions are positive. It appears that Begin will not be tied by deliberations in Herut institutions since the next meeting of the movement's center is scheduled for after the cabinet meeting this Sunday, during which the answers to the Americans will be decided. The center's meeting will take place in 18 days "when a vacant hall can be found" as Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman MK Moshe Arens put it.

With respect to Dayan's expected position, our correspondent Avner Tavori reports that there is an assessment that he intends to go "all the way" and that if his plan is not accepted he might draw certain conclusions and resign.

This assessment is based, among other things, on the fact that Dayan submitted a plan of his own despite having conducted prior talks with Begin. Moreover, his plan is very comprehensive and detailed. This amazed one of the ministers who asked why Dayan found it necessary to go into such detail, and as has been said, it is believed that Dayan is "serious."

If Dayan resigns, then there are questions about how the DMC will act. There are diverging opinions on this. One of the DMC ministers said: "We did not join with him and his resignation would not commit us unless we decide to resign on the basis of the matter at hand."

Others said that a resignation by Dayan would bring about strong pressure from the DMC Council to resign. "It would be paradoxical for Dayan to resign against the background of the prime minister's political inflexibility and for the DMC to stay," he said.

Meanwhile, Minister Shemu'el Tamir has consolidated a document to be submitted on behalf of the DMC to the cabinet if it is endorsed in deliberations among the DMC ministers. The document says: "In the framework of a peace agreement it shall be determined that if after the first 5 years of administrative autonomy any side raises the question of the permanent status of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District the issue will be submitted for decision." "A permanent status for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be achieved by negotiations and agreement between the parties and with the participation of a representation of the residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. These negotiations will begin after 5 years of autonomy."

Tamir's draft document has not yet been studied by MK Amnon Rubinstein.

Meanwhile, an urgent demand has reached the Likud faction executive to conduct deliberations on how two ministers from the faction, Weizman and Landau, happened to submit differing proposals to the cabinet.

DAYAN DENIES ULTIMATUM ON CABINET ANSWERS TO U.S.

TA1410152 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] "I have not submitted any ultimatum with respect to the proposal that I have placed before the cabinet, nor have I hinted at resigning. In my assessment, it would be inaccurate to define the current situation in the cabinet--against the background of the substantive differences of opinion there--as the 'eve of a split.'" This was said this morning by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to MA' ARIV in the wake of rumors yesterday that the foreign minister had finally decided to resign from the cabinet if his proposals for an answer to the questions submitted by the U.S. administration are not accepted.

The foreign minister also said that he has no ties with the DMC and that he had not conducted talks with anyone from the DMC on this matter. He said this in reaction to reports that if he comes to the conclusion that he should resign from the cabinet the DMC ministers would follow him. In this regard, Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin told MA' ARIV this morning that linking the positions adopted by the DMC and by the foreign minister is irrelevant, because even if Dayan resigns as a result of the nonacceptance of his proposal and if the DMC ministers (who, in their votes, do not support the Dayan formula) reach an understanding with other parts of the cabinet after the foreign minister resigns, "This will not be relevant with respect to the DMC."

Mr Dayan made it clear that the debate within the cabinet is substantive and no one has issued ultimatums. The prime minister has not yet expressed his opinion in the deliberations that began on Monday, and he is scheduled to submit a formula, and, therefore, the debate should remain substantive.

It should be pointed out that Dayan's proposal does not mention the words "final" or "permanent status," which Begin opposes insofar as this would be a commitment on the part of the government with respect to what will happen after 5 years of autonomy. (The American question is: Will Israel agree to discuss the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza after 5 years?)

Minister Dayan talks about an Israeli willingness to discuss--after 5 years of the autonomy plan--the "essence of the future relations" between the parties, and it appears that he chose this formula out of a desire to stay close to the prime minister's views.

At any rate, it appears that there might be a compromise between Begin's position and the formula submitted by Dayan, rather than with the formula submitted by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, whose proposal explicitly mentions a "final status."

Yesterday afternoon, the defense minister spoke with the prime minister with the intention of consolidating an understanding within the cabinet. It appears that the prime minister and Minister Weizman will meet again today. The prime minister is not prepared to commit himself on a willingness to discuss the "final status" which clearly refers to sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria. Mr Begin is convinced that this would create great dangers for Israel, in that it would be tantamount to signing a check which Israel would soon be asked to cover without being allowed to safeguard the essential interests so viewed by all Israeli governments, even from security aspect.

The formula acceptable to the prime minister will today be submitted to several ministers in the hope that this will prevent a serious cabinet crisis.

YADIN ON U.S.-ISRAEL RELATIONS, ANSWERS TO U.S.

TA1141956Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 14 Jun 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, who was the guest of the Technion students this afternoon, defended the DMC's activities in the social sphere since its entry into the cabinet. He announced the start of a project to rehabilitate 140 depressed neighborhoods throughout the country and to found a system of laws to guarantee income, a state pension and state health insurance. In the political sphere, Yiga'el Yadin said that, in his view, the DMC should be part of the cabinet in order to cope with the problems facing it. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Pri'el heard Yadin's remarks. [begin recording]

[Yadin] There are two totally different problems. In everything you hear about what is happening in the cabinet, this week, today and next week, you should know that our two problems are: the United States and us; the negotiations for peace and us. The two problems are not necessarily identical from the tactical view at this stage. The difficult problem on which the cabinet is now deliberating is not the negotiations between the Arabs and us, or As-Sadat; it is how to live with the United States, which is, apart from the Jewish people, the only ally we have among the countries of the world. It is the most friendly country and, to my regret, we are dependent on it, not only in the security sphere but also in that of economics, for our very existence. [end recording]

The deputy prime minister claimed that it is important that the DMC should, at this time of testing, sit next to the driver, since the danger is not in veering to the right or left, but in tumbling into the abyss. In answer to the question of whether there will be a cabinet crisis if the DMC view is not accepted, Yadin said that the possibility is emerging that other ministers will join those supporting positive replies to the United States. [begin recording]

[Yadin] I believe we must do everything to get some sort of consensus and for the cabinet to reach a positive answer, as far as possible. What will happen if a positive reply is not obtained? I think the problem will not confront the DMC alone but may face others too and, how can we put it--we will cross that bridge when we get to it. [end recording]

HERZOG REACTS TO WALDHEIM REPLY TO DAYAN

TA150747Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jun 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] An unusual step was taken by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in reacting to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's letter about the infiltration of hundreds of Palestinian terrorists into southern Lebanon. Before that letter became an official UN document, the UN secretary general's blunt reply was given to our UN ambassador, Hayyim Herzog. Waldheim claims that he is surprised by the accusation included in Dayan's letter and says that Israel is making it difficult for the UN force to fulfill its mission because it has transferred the territories it had held to the Christians rather than to the UN soldiers. Our correspondent Eli Nissan heard Ambassador Hayyim Herzog's reaction. [begin recording]

Ambassador Herzog met with the UN secretary general at the latter's request. Waldheim wanted to pass his reply to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan through Herzog. Even before the ambassador arrived for the meeting, the UN secretary general's spokesman published the content of Waldheim's letter. This was done on purpose as a retaliatory act since Israel had published Dayan's letter to the secretary general before that. The meeting between Ambassador Herzog and Dr Waldheim was therefore heavily charged with tension and according to Israeli circles was a sharp talk.

Herzog rejected Waldheim's argument that the aid extended by UN units to the Palestinians was only humanitarian aid, as the secretary general claims in his reply. The ambassador emphasized to Waldheim that Israel is the only element which has thus far fulfilled Security Council Resolution 425 concerning Lebanon. The others, including the governments of Lebanon and Syria and the terrorist organizations, are not honoring the resolution literally, Herzog said.

Waldheim promised that UN units will not permit the infiltration of terrorist organizations into the areas evacuated by Israel even if this requires the use of force. [end recording]

PERES, ROM INTERVIEWED ON S. LEBANON SITUATION

TA141337Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Jun 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Less than 24 hours after the IDF withdrawal from southern Lebanon, hundreds of terrorists, who have recently come from northern Lebanon, are already there. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last night, warning against the presence of the terrorists south of the Litani River.

Our political correspondent Shalom Qital asked the opinion of two members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the realities in southern Lebanon after the evacuation of IDF forces. He talked with MK Shim'on Peres from the Alinement and MK Yosef Rom from the Likud. [begin recording]

[Qital] Mr Peres, 1 day after the withdrawal from southern Lebanon: first conclusions.

[Peres] The real conclusion is that one series of problems has been replaced by another with which all of us are faced and they are rather serious. I would say first of all that there is no guarantee that the issue of attacks or attempted attacks will not continue in the future. The operation in Lebanon had a certain effect, but it did not put an end to this. Secondly, I think that the fact that Fatah has remained in Lebanon as it has--nor do I think that it can easily be gotten rid of--will continue to cast a shadow over Lebanon's independence and endanger peace in the Middle East. To a certain extent, Fatah has also gained further recognition, because the UN forces have been talking to it as to an equal, as one party to another. Moreover, Fatah has remained in its central places, on the coast, in Tyre and An-Nabatiyah and infiltration to the southern part of Lebanon has also started. Thirdly, the infrastructure of the relationship between ourselves and the Christians, which has a bearing on the future, will undergo a new test. We have a moral commitment toward them; there is no point in ignoring it. We have, indeed, at least in the last cabinet, been very cautious not to come out with bombastic declarations on these matters, but in effect we have felt this responsibility and without having any territorial ambitions whatsoever. We certainly did hope to lay the foundation for new relationships between ourselves and the Lebanese.

[Qital] You have mentioned a list of problems. The inevitable question is: Could Israel have acted otherwise, or calculated its acts differently, so that the Litani operation would have resulted in better lessons?

[Peres] This is for historians, not for politicians, to answer. We cannot change the Litani operation. When it was underway and immediately after it, I said that this operation had a cause; the results, however, were not too definite, because there were several spokesmen in the government who tried to describe this operation as having God knows what results on the future. I think Israel had been attacked at the country club, Israelis were hurt, Israel had to react, and that was the operation's real purpose. As a result of it, to my regret, there has been a certain reshuffle, which is not all positive.

[Qital] MK Yosef Rom, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has already been forced to send a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim warning about the presence of hundreds of terrorists in southern Lebanon. How do you react to the results of the Litani operation and to the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon when the reality is such?

[Rom] Those hundreds of terrorists about whose presence the foreign minister has warned--and I think he was very right in warning about their presence at this stage--have been in the area for some time. They did not arrive in the 24 hours since the completion of the IDF withdrawal. Rather, one can say that in the course of the withdrawal period, which started in the last few weeks, they have accumulated there. So, this information about the existence of terrorists in the areas evacuated by the IDF was known to the IDF even before the final withdrawal yesterday.

I think the Litani operation must be examined as part of a process of war against the terrorist forces that have concentrated in Lebanon. It should also be regarded in terms of the continuing civil war in Lebanon and the overall situation in Lebanon.

Clearly, the Litani operation itself was a strong, important operation which brought about a change and an addition of, let us call it, force to what is happening in Lebanon. It has brought about the presence of UN forces between the Litani River and our international border and thus not only the military, but also the political situation has changed. There is no doubt that militarily speaking, further operations are possible, because ultimately the Litani operation was not a comprehensive operation for total destruction of the terrorist forces in Lebanon. Therefore I estimate that the Litani operation has not solved all the problems of fighting against the terrorists in Lebanon.

[Qital] You mentioned the political side of the presence of UN forces in southern Lebanon. There are people who criticize the very fact that a situation has been created there in which the United Nations is negotiating with the PLO as a legitimate interlocutor. How do you feel about this?

[Rom] Well, the UN has been negotiating with the PLO not only in Lebanon, but also in New York, and Yassir 'Arafat has appeared in New York, so that there is nothing new in this. The very presence of UN forces in southern Lebanon has, of course, both positive and negative aspects. These aspects make it clear that the entry of UN forces requires that we appropriately prepare to deal with southern Lebanon and Lebanon in general. [end recording]

JERUSALEM: MONDALE VISIT ATTEMPT TO SOOTHE FEELINGS

TA1142124Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram brings us the background to the expected visit by U.S. Vice President Mondale:

Jerusalem sources are saying that the importance of the visit should not be exaggerated. They regard it as an element of appeasement toward Israel, an attempt to soothe feelings both in Israel and among the Jews of the United States, after the aircraft deal in which Vice President Mondale was a central figure in obtaining Congressional authorization and after the position the United States has been taking recently toward the political negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Indeed, the vice president will be accompanied by six of the leaders of the U.S. Jewish community. Western sources in Israel say that the visit should be regarded as purely ceremonial. These sources are trying to prevent the impression that the visit has any political significance. It is a visit of goodwill and that is all.

We heard other evaluations from the main politicians in Israel. One evaluation says: The United States wants to give an expression of its commitment to Israel. This personality stresses that Israel will be the only country Mondale will visit and this tour, which will last 4 days--is a relatively long visit to a foreign country. The personality adds that a visit of this sort is likely to lull our alertness, like the warm reception given to the prime minister on the White House lawn on his state visit to Washington and the developments that followed it. Another personality, who knows the U.S. atmosphere very well, regards the visit by the vice president as a gesture to Israel void of political significance. This is an exercise in public relations. The personality points to the timing of the announcement on the visit, a few days before the cabinet decision on the answer to the United States is to be made. Publicizing the visit at just this time will make it more difficult for the cabinet to make a decision free from pressures.

The vice president's plane will land at Ben-Gurion Airport in another 16 days. He will be received by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and, as befits the president of the U.S. Senate, by chairman of the Knesset Yizhaq Shamir.

If this is indeed only a ceremonial visit, we will know at the end of the visit, after 4 days.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CONVEYS HUSAK MESSAGE TO SHAH

LD131546Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak foreign minister was received by the shahanshah at Niavaran Palace today. During the audience Chnoupek handed the shahanshah a message from President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister, who has come to our country for a 4-day official visit, met separately and conferred this afternoon with Mr Jamshid Amuzegar, prime minister and secretary general of the Rastakhiz Party, and Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, the foreign minister. Issues of interest to the two countries as well as major international problems were the subject of discussion and exchange of views at the meeting between the Iranian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers.

Chnoupek Interviewed

LD142218Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, who is visiting our country, arrived in Isfahan today after visiting historic relics and places of interest in Shiraz. In an interview with a PARS correspondent in Shiraz before he left for Isfahan, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, said: During our visit to Iran we have conducted talks with Iranian officials pertaining to expanding and extending mutual Iranian-Czechoslovak relations, and on questions of interest to the two countries in the political field on the basis of the communique issued last autumn at the end of the visit paid to Czechoslovakia by their imperial majesties. We are glad that the results of these talks have been extremely fruitful.

Chnoupek said: Czechoslovakia is an advanced industrial country and we are interested in taking part in Iran's industrialization program.

Referring to the exchange of goods between Iran and Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said: Iranian-Czechoslovak economic and trade cooperation is being pursued on the basis of mutual advantage, and, with regard to the exchange of goods, we have signed important agreements with Iran. The Czechoslovak foreign minister said that during his talks with Iranian officials "we reached agreement pertaining to the setting up of ceramics factories, and cement and sugar plants in Iran. During the fourth session of the two countries' joint commission, due to be held in Prague at the ministerial level, talks and an exchange of views will take place regarding Czechoslovak cooperation in the industrialization of Iran, particularly with regard to industrial units, education and the training of Iran's industrial workers and also regarding the expansion of trade exchanges between the two countries."

At the end of his interview in Shiraz, Chnoupek said: Continuing cooperation between countries with different regimes, and consistent efforts toward expanding and establishing peace in the world and in the Middle East region, as well as the situation in Africa, were among the important points discussed by the ministers of foreign affairs of Iran and Czechoslovakia, and these talks have contributed a great deal to the continuation of the peaceful policy between Iran and Czechoslovakia.

INDIA

DESAI WELCOMED AT WHITE HOUSE, TALKS WITH CARTER

BK140928Y Delhi ISI in English 0831 GMT 14 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpts] President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minnster Morarji Desai on 13 June expressed the hope that the significant improvement in bilateral relations between India and the United States over the past year "would be continued and deepened," reports PTI.

They particularly welcomed increasing trade, economic cooperation, the work of the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission and the American response to Indian requests for improvements in the handling of student visas.

Carter and Desai had discussions exclusively between themselves for 25 minutes. They had further discussions for another 45 minutes--70 minutes in all--with aides present. They covered a wide range of major international issues of common concern.

The prime minister and President Carter met face to face for the second time in 5 months in the Oval Office at the White House after both affirmed their commitment to democracy, individual freedom and human rights. Carter warmly praised the decision of the Government of India, under the leadership of Desai, not to acquire nuclear weapons and to refrain from nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes.

Carter referred to progress under the Desai government on the food and industrial front and the leadership it was providing to the nonaligned movement. "India has always been in the forefront in democracy and human right" he said. President Carter said, "We have been great admirers of the economic growth and prosperity that has come to India under this enlightened administration." "India is now prepared to be independent of mandatory food imports. In fact, in some products it is even a heavy exporter of food in these days."

Carter said: "India has been and is a leader in the developing world. The nonaligned movement has benefited from the leadership of that great nation." He welcomed the declarations made by Desai at the United Nations special session on disarmament.

Carter also referred to the warm ties existing between India and the United States. He especially referred to the "friendship of the Indian people" to him and his family.

Desai, responding to Carter's welcome address, noted that bilateral relations between India and the United States had never been so much closer as now than they had been for sometime in the past [sentence as received].

"There is a vast fund of goodwill that binds us and an unshakable commitment to the dignity of the individual, to the vitality of the democratic way of life which adds a special qualitative dimension to this relationship," he said.

Desai and Carter made their introductory remarks after a colourful welcome ceremony on the lawns of the White House. The weather was cool and a mild sun peeped from a cloudy sky. A group of Indian women in bright saris assembled in an enclosure close to the red carpeted podium from which the leaders of the two democracies spoke.

Welcoming Desai, President Carter, who spoke extempore, described India as "a great nation." He said both India and the United States "share a common commitment which has earned peace and friendship."

He said one of the significant events of this decade was the greatest reaffirmation in India of democratic principles and the rule of law."

Carter said India enjoyed the prestige of having the largest electorate in the history of the entire world. India, he said, was dedicated tremendously to principles which were vividly demonstrated by Prime Minister Desai.

"He is a man of courage in protecting these high principles in which he believes so deeply. Along with Mahatma Gandhi and later Prime Minister Nehru, Prime Minister Desai was willing to suffer in prison as a faithful demonstration to his commitments to these principles which he seeks to adhere with his actions and deeds."

Desai, in his speech, said: "There is no conflict or clash of fundamental interests between us. On the other hand, we are blessed with a great variety of shared interests the potential for which has perhaps only begun to be tapped. The complex changing world in which life offers to both of us a range of challenging possibilities for cooperative endeavour which may not have existed in the past." [sentence as received]

Desai said: "The United States, by virtue of its size and strength, cannot but greatly influence the course of human progress and events. The quality of leadership in the United States is, therefore, of crucial importance to all of us.

"I would like to take this opportunity, Mr President, of expressing if I may--the admiration and respect that we in India have for you personally, for your family--with which we can claim, with pardonable pride, of enjoying special links--and for the leadership you are providing to your great country at this delicate juncture in international affairs. And at this stage, Mr President, may I make a special request and ask you to convey my very warm greetings to your distinguished mother for whom we have much affection and regard."

Carter said that Desai "is a man who frequently says the means to an end are just as important as the end itself."

The President recalled his visit to India a few months ago and said that Desai had presented him a dual bust of Abraham Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi which again confirmed that our nations have been united in pursuing freedom and our adherence to the principles of democracy, protection of human rights and our desire for world peace.

Carter concluded by saying that the entire American people joined him in welcoming him to the United States.

SRV SOUNDING OUT INDIA TO REPLACE LOST PRC AID

BK130929Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, June 13 (AFP)--Vietnam has sounded out India about replacing aid and technical personnel being withdrawn by China from Chinese aid projects in Vietnam, the INDIAN EXPRESS reported today.

The English language newspaper said Vietnam had taken care to keep India posted about every step in Vietnam's deteriorating relations with China. The latest message from Vietnam informed New Delhi of a Chinese decision to withdraw aid and technical personnel from about 21 major projects.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announced on June 9 that funds and materials for some of the Chinese factory projects in Vietnam would be divested to install the Chinese residents that Vietnam was allegedly expelling to China.

The INDIAN EXPRESS recalled that India and Vietnam signed four agreements on economic cooperation during Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to India last February.

SPOKESMAN REPEATS DESAI COMMENTS ON PRC BORDER DISPUTE

BK130856Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Text] An official spokesman has described as totally incorrect an interpretation given by the New York TIMES to Mr Desai's views on the Sino-Indian border question. According to the paper, Mr Desai has suggested in a television interview that India is prepared to accept the Chinese seizure of disputed territory and the present boundary formally at some point in the future.

The spokesman said that what the prime minister said in the interview was that India will not go to war with China on the boundary issue or try to take back by force the Indian territory occupied by China. Mr Desai maintained that the boundary issue can be resolved between the two countries through friendly negotiations.

GANDHI REPORTEDLY TO BE TRIED FOR ABUSE OF POWER

BK130702Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 13 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, June 13 (AFP)--Former Indian Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi will face trial at the end of this month or the beginning of July on charges of abuse of power under emergency laws that she brought in, it was reliably learned here today.

LOCUST CONTROL OPERATIONS UNDERWAY IN QUJARAT

BK121552Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In the Saurashtra region of Qujarat, four swarms of locusts have been sighted at several places in Rajkot, Junagadh and Amreli districts. A spokesman of the state agricultural department said that locust control operations are in progress in these areas.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF BHUTTO'S DAUGHTER

BK141311Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to an agency report, Miss Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the former prime minister of Pakistan, Mr Z.A. Bhutto, has been ordered to be freed after 3 months of house arrest. In Karachi, the Sino High Court today allowed her habeas corpus petition and said she is being held without lawful authority. Miss Bhutto was put under house arrest in March this year.

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